Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 92 of Vol. V.] SATURDAY, March 29, 1794. [Whole No. 551.]

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter.

IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to
THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794. dtf

For Sale,
The American Brig
TRITON,

BURTHEN 700 barrels, with her tackle and apparel as ſhe came from ſea, She is a ſtaunch veſſel, not two years old, and may be put to ſea immediately. For terms apply to
GARDINER & OLDEN,
Arch Street wharf,

Who have for ſale,
Pork, Lard, and Hams as uſual,
a quantity of Bacon, Bees Wax, and a few caſks Timothy Seed—alſo
Pig and Bar Iron, and Iron caſtings, in any form executed on the ſhorteſt notice.
March 14. *drot

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

The following Certificate

of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domeſtic Debt of the United States ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the ſaid United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and ſigned by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of ſaid Treaſury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th Auguſt 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was tranſmitted from London in the ſhip Peter, Paul Huſſey, maſter, bound for New York, and has been loſt.—The Subſcriber intending to apply to the Treaſury of the United States to have the ſame renewed, deſires all perſons who are intereſted in the ſaid certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.
Francis Macy.
Philad. March 27. d6w

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Eſſay on Slavery:

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals, induſtry*, and the *peace of ſociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.
PRICE 25 Cents.
February 15. dtf

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more toward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *a* being leſs than the *m*, and there following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and they going below them.

The Signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp-black and oil, and differs from the other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.
Philadelphia, March 28, 1794. dtf.

TO BE SOLD,
Agreeably to the laſt Will of DEBORAH MORRIS, deceaſed,
The Houſe N°. 245,
AND
Lot of Ground

On which it ſtands, wherein JAMES BIDDLE now lives, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, near Sixth-ſtreet.

THE Houſe being 18 feet 10 inches in Front on Market-ſtreet, and the Lot 117 feet deep. The whole will be ſold ſubject to a ground rent of twelve pounds per annum, payable to the contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, and their ſucceſſors forever. For terms apply to
SAMUEL COATES,
JONATHAN JONES,
ANTHONY MORRIS,
SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITHS,
Surviving Executors of
Deborah Morris, dec'd.
March 1, 1794. *eop 3w

George Bringhurſt,
COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Epiſcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requeſting their future favors, as well as thoſe of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the ſhorteſt notice, all kinds of pleaſure carriages, ſuch as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaiſes, kitereens, windſor ſulkeys and chairs, and harneſs of every deſcription, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coachees, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&th3m

☞ *This Gazette ſhall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subſcription encreaſes daily—Advertiſing Favors are ſolicited—Theſe conſtitute an eſſential Item in diminiſhing the Debit ſide of the Account.*

Congreſs of the United States.

Houſe of Repreſentatives

Wedneſday, January 29.

The SPEECH of Mr. SMITH, of South-Carolina, in reply to Mr. MADISON, on the ſubject of the Commercial Regulations.

[CONCLUDED]

Great Britain the gentleman had aſſured the commitee, would not dare to contend with us becauſe we could by our regulations turn 250,000 of her manufacturers out of employ.

But would not thoſe regulations and the counter-regulations which might be adopted operate injuriouſly on a much larger number of perſons in the United States; would not all the owners and cultivators of land ſuffer materially by the loſs of the beſt market for half of our whole exports? The evil to Britain would be partial, to us general, depreciating the whole landed property of the country. If there were expected a clamor in Britain which was to drive her government into a repeal of her navigation Act, we ought to anticipate a clamor from our farmers and landholders when they found their produce rotting in ware houſes and were compelled to pay 25 per cent. more for their neceſſary ſupplies.

When the gentleman ſtated the cauſes of failure of the attempt in 1784 by ſeperate ſtates to regulate our foreign commerce he had imputed them entirely to the want of a federal government. But Mr. Smith was of opinion that they were principally aſcribable to the diverſity of local intereſts and habits in the ſtates; did that diverſity leſs exiſt at this time? would it not produce ſimilar effects and would not regulations which might be pleaſing to ſome parts of the union prove ſo intolerable to others that they would ceaſe to complain till they could effect a repeal of the grievance.

As far as the fact then with regard to paſt experiments could guide, it was againſt the propoſition; former regulations produced inconvenience and were abandoned. So jealous were the ſouthern ſtates of this power in the hands of Congreſs to regnlate trade, that the delegates of ſome of them would not accede to the preſent conſtitution until it was ſtipulated that the conſent of *two thirds* of the Senate ſhould be neceſſary to the formation of treaties.

It was not however true that 250,000 Britiſh manufactnrers would be thrown out of employ: Our ſupplies would ſtill conſiſt of Britiſh manufactures, though circuitouſly obtained, as admitted by the gentleman himſelf, and at the dearer rates, becauſe we cannot fill the chaſm ourſelves, and there is no other country which can.

But we are to *ſtarve* her Weſt-India Iſlands. Thoſe who felt an abhorrence at the attempt on the part of the combined powers to reduce the French by ſtarving them now viewed with compoſure the project of reducing the Britiſh nation to our own terms by ſtarving the inhabitants of the Weſt-Indies, who at leaſt were innocent of the charges prefered againſt the mother country. Mr. Smith was ſatisfied the American character was not of a nature to tolerate ſuch a project as that of *ſtarving* the inhabitants of the Britiſh Iſlands: The philanthropy of our fellow citizens would urge the repeal of any law producing ſuch dire effects—Nay the member himſelf would be prompted by his humanity to be among the foremoſt to repeal it, But the idea was extravagant—we want to ſell as much as they to buy, if they could not obtain the requiſite ſupplies elſewhere, they would go to them *circuitouſly* from us.

A pleaſing picture had been drawn of the benefits which would reſult to our navigation by a transfer of our commerce from Britain to France. The *actual* quantity of our tonnage for a year, ending 30th Sept. 1792, with the different powers, Mr. Smith ſtated as follows;

With the dominions of France,	81,510
thoſe of G. Britain,	66,582
U. Netherlands,	61,939
Spain,	28,488
Portugal,	24,869
Denmark,	12,216
Sweden,	1,856

From this it appeared that our *actual* tonnage was greater with the Britiſh dominions than with thoſe of any other country, except France, and it had been ſhewn that this exceſs was adventitious & temporary. Our navigation with the European dominions of Great Britain was 60,889 tons, with thoſe of France only 14,777, that is more than *four* to *one*: this difference, he ſaid, might be conſidered of a permanent nature, that which was derived from colony advantages as precarious and temporary, becauſe contrary to the general principle of the colonial policy of all the Europern nations & contrary to the very principles of the new French navigation act.

The gentleman had aſcribed our late increaſe of navigation to temporary cauſes; it would, however, be found to be principally applicable to our trade with the Britiſh dominions, and therefore not ſo, but the reſult of our regulations. In this reſpect, our ſtatements terminate with the year 1792, a period prior to the effect of any temporary cauſes affecting Britain.

It had been ſaid if we transfer our exports from Britain to France, we ſhall increaſe our navigation ten-fold: But would a vote of the houſe make that transfer? would it create a demand for our exports in France which did not exiſt? why had ſhe not taken a greater proportion hitherto? was it not becauſe ſhe had not a demand for them?

Great Britain, ſaid the gentleman, could not obtain elſewhere the articles with which we ſupply her. Mr. Smith examined this part of the argument, under the different heads. *Wood*, viz. maſts, ſpars, timber, boards, ſtaves—It was leſs than thirty years, he obſerved, ſince Britain derived her ſupply of thoſe articles almoſt wholly from other countries, namely, Ruſſia, Sweden, Norway and Germany. The latter, through Holland, ſupplied the greateſt part of Europe with oak timber, pipe hogſhead and barrel ſtaves, in which we have leſs to fear from competition than in reſpect to other articles; indeed without ſome extra advantages, we could not well maintain a competition with the countries on the Baltic, in the European trade of wood, owing, principally, to our greater diſtance, which makes the freight much higher from this country than from the Baltic: hence, probably, it was that we ſhipped ſo little to France.

Tar and *Pitch:* Britain uſed formerly to derive her ſupply of theſe articles alſo from the Baltic, principally from Sweden, and the ſame might be done hereafter. *Indigo:* This can be had from the Eaſt-Indies, from all parts of the Weſt-Indies, including the colonies of the Spaniards, Portugueſe and Dutch on this continent: Great quantities of it, and of good quality, are produced in St. Domingo and Guatimala. *Tobacco:* This article is raiſed in the Ukraine and other ſouthern parts of Europe; in the Floridas, parts of South America, and in the Weſt-India Iſlands. It was true the tobacco of this country was fitter for certain purpoſes than that of other countries; theſe particular kinds might find their way to a market, otherwiſe ſufficiently ſupplied, or even having a ſurplus. *Rice* was formerly carried to Great Britain in great quantities from the levant and the Eaſt-Indies; ſome is raiſed in Spain and Italy; All the Spaniſh and Portugueſe Colonies are fitted for it: A conſiderable quantity is raiſed in the Brazils. *Pot* and *Pearl Aſh:* Leſs than thirty years ago Great Britain was ſupplied with this article from other countries, viz. Ruſſia, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and Spain. The *Barbilla* of Spain is ſaid to be a ſubſtitute for it.

The gentleman, as well as others, had mentioned the baneful effects of the credit given by the Britiſh merchants. Credit, like other good things, was liable to abuſe. Dr. Franklin who well knew the circumſtances of this country, bequeathed a part of his eſtate to be *loaned* out to young tradeſmen and mechanics; *he* thought well of credit, and his teſtimony of its utility ought to remove ſome of the prejudices againſt it. If credit had produced pernicious effects in Virginia, as the member from that ſtate had repreſented, it was certain that it had produced wholeſome effects in other ſtates: Why the ſame cauſe ſhould produce ſuch different effects in different parts, he ſhould not inquire.

As to its ſuppoſed influence on the borrowers, in creating an undue dependance, that remark had been well anſwered already: In truth the borrower was, under certain circumſtances, more apt to become the enemy, than the dependant of the lender.

An apprehenſion had been entertained by the gentleman, that the exiſting commercial connexion with Britain would promote monarchical principles in this country, and yet the profeſſed object of the reſolutions was to compel Great Britain to enter into a commercial treaty with us, and thereby ſtrengthen and extend the commercial ties which already exiſted: The reſolutions were, moreover, deſigned to induce the emigration to this country of thouſands of Britiſh manufacturers who would naturally bring their monarchical principles along with them. But if a commercial intercourſe with the dominions of a monarch were pregnant with ſuch evils, we ought to abandon our trade with Spain, Portugal and Ruſſia, as well as Britain, and confine it to the Swiſs Cantons and other Republics. Such apprehenſions, however, he could not but conſider as a poor compliment to the diſpoſitions and character of the American people. They were too much attached to Republican government and to their liberties to be expoſed to the danger of loſing either the one or the other by their intercourſe with any foreign nation whatever.

After ſome further remarks Mr. Smith concluded with ſaying, much apology is due to the committee for having ſo greatly abuſed their patience; but when I conſider that the propoſed meaſures, unlike common legiſlative acts which can be repealed at pleaſure, when found injurious, muſt be deemed the corner ſtone of a new *commercial Conſtitution* which being *once laid* we muſt at all hazards *build upon* or be diſgraced, I am prompted by the ſtrongeſt injunctions of duty to ſuggeſt every conſideration which may induce the committee to ponder ſeriouſly before they adopt them. My oppoſition is ſtimulated by a further conſideration: Reſpecting a diſtrict which includes an important commercial city and a territory producing a ſtaple valuable and bulky, many of whoſe proprietors have not yet emerged from the debts incurred by a ravaging war, and whoſe welfare depends on a ready vent for their productions as well as a cheap ſupply of the indiſpenſible articles of foreign manufacture, I feel a weighty reſponſibility on my mind on this occaſion and a peculiar ſolicitude to protect them againſt thoſe embarraſſments and diſtreſſes which appear to my judgment inſeparable from the propoſitions, and which will operate againſt my conſtituents like a two-edged ſword, by obſtructing the export of their produce and rendering more unattainable their neceſſary ſupplies.

In Committee of the whole on Mr. Dayton's Reſolutions.

(CONTINUED.)

Friday, March 27.

Mr. Dayton firſt roſe in ſupport of his propoſitions. When he brought them forward he did not accompany them with many obſervations, becauſe he was then laboring under indiſpoſition. The ſame cauſe would render him very conciſe now.

The injuries and inſults we have ſuffered from Great Britain, he conceived, need not be dwelt upon—they are well known and it is univerſally acknowledged, that we ought to adopt ſuch meaſures as would ſcreen us from a repetition of them and ſecure to us reparation. The reſolutions he had brought forward he intended as part of that ſyſtem of defence and preſervation, other portions of which had already received the ſanction of the houſe. Theſe reſolutions, he conceived, would not be the leaſt efficient part of that ſyſtem.

He believed that when the conduct of Great Britain is reviewed, it would be found, that it is treating their ſubjects with great lenity to ſpeak of ſequeſtration only, we ſhould be warranted in confiſcating, for they have ſubjected our property to condemnation, without an appearance of an intention to indemnify.

As to reſtitution of the property of which we have been plundered on the high ſeas it is impoſſible. It is condemned, ſold and ſcattered, and no hope can be entertained that they intend to indemnify our ſuffering citizens. If it had been their intention to indemnify, their court, in explanation of the inſtructions of the 6th of November, would not have given orders to condemn veſſels detained in ſuſpence in the Weſt Indies until the elucidation was received.

Since then reſtitution is impoſſible, and not a ſhadow of hope exiſts that indemnification will be granted, we have only to determine whether we ſhall give up the property of which we have been plundered or claim it with effect; claim it and enforce the claim, by ſhewing that we have the means of retaliation within our power.—

After the proceedings of the Britiſh towards us, he believed we ſhould have been warranted in confiſcating the property now propoſed to be ſequeſtered, without negociation. This would have been meting to them as they meted to us.

If ſequeſtration is hoſtility, (as he had heard it called) what, he aſked, is condemnation? Beſides they have impreſſed American citizens into their ſervice. We have reaſon to believe, he concluded by remarking from the negociation of our Miniſter with Lord Grenville, from private information on the table of Congreſs and from the conduct of ſome of their officers, high in command, that to make *war* on us, is part of their ſyſtem.

Mr. Smith (Maryland) ſaid he always had wiſhed for peace, as the firſt deſideratum. With this view, agreeable to the wiſe recommendation of the Preſident he agreed to thoſe meaſures calculated to put the country in a poſture of defence. This was the beſt mode of ſecuring peace. With the ſame view he propoſed an embargo to be laid, which would have drawn to our ports the remainder of our maritime poſſeſſions, and have left them no longer within the graſph of a nation, whoſe only rule of right is the meaſure of her power.

He ſtill wiſhed, as long as a ſhadow of hope exiſts, to ſecure the bleſſings of peace. With the reſolutions now offered, he was of opinion that we might yet have peace; but without them we ſhall certainly have war. They will arreſt 20 millions of dollars in our hands, as a fund to reimburſe the 3 or 4 millions which we have been ſtript of by that piratical nation Great Britain, according to the inſtruction of that king of ſea-robbers, the Leviathan which aims at ſwallowing all that floats on the acean, that monſter whoſe only law is power, and who neither reſpects the rights of nations nor the property of individuals.

This character the nation he had mentioned, had long deſerved—many proofs might be cited in ſupport of the aſſertion—he would only refer to their conduct at St. Euſtatia, when they robbed their allies the Dutch, & their generals & admirals turned vendue-maſters and conducted the plundering, to collect rewards for their exploits.

Is it from ſuch a nation, he aſked, that we are to hope for juſtice? They know not what juſtice is. It is ſaid, that they ſhewed their love of juſtice, when they ſo liberally compenſated the tories after their war with us. Tho' they deſpiſe traitors, yet ſelf-intereſt will lead them to reward the treachery, to encourage a principle which may again be uſeful to them; ſelf-intereſt, then and not juſtice actuated them on that as on every other occaſion.

Let us paſs the reſolutions, then ſend an envoy to Great Britain and we ſhall have peace. We ſhall then be able to ſpeak to them of their intereſt. But if war ſhould be the inevitable iſſue, Americans, he was ſure, would meet it like men, rather than ſubmit to inſult and ſuffer the honor of the country to be proſtrated.

If we were able while in infancy as a nation to aſſert our rights, will it be ſaid, that now we have arrived at a ſtate of manhood, we ſhall fear them?——No! —Our young men burn for an opportunity to defend the Liberty, Rights and Property of their Country! They, will ſtep as one, and meet the event, like men.

He read a quotation from Vatel to ſhew that a nation has a right to pay her citizens for loſſes inflicted by another nation contrary to right, by confiſcating the property belonging to the citizens of that nation. The tie of intereſt, he concluded by remarking, is the ſtrongeſt tie we have upon Great Britain. Let us paſs the reſolution, and that nation will never again give us cauſe to paſs a ſimilar one. The people out of doors will ſay that we have done right. The nations of Europe will rejoice to ſee this power which is committing depredations on all nations humbled. The reſolutions, he obſerved, do not regard the property in the funds, to touch this is not one of the means of retaliation warranted by the law of nations, public contracts ſhould be ſacred.

Mr. Boudinot ſaid he had not intended to take part in the debate at this early ſtage of it; but what had fallen from the member laſt up convinced him that the houſe ſhould not go into a conſideration of the ſubject at this time. It ſhould be conſidered with coolneſs and all paſſions put out of the queſtion.

No doubt we have a right to make repriſals, as the legiſlature has a right to declare war, but he doubted whether the United States in their preſent ſituation would find it their intereſt to go into ſuch meaſures. The authority read from Vatel by the member laſt up, he obſerved, made againſt that member's opinion. Vatel expreſsly ſays, that repriſals ſhould not be made on property entruſted to public faith. The debts of Britiſh ſubjects here are in that predicament. He had heard that gentleman not long ſince with pleaſure, expatiate with warmth on the advantages of credit, eſpecially to this country, ſhould that credit be deſtroyed, he aſked, by deſtroying the confidence of foreigners in our faith? But even if this retaliation is lawful will it be the intereſt of the citizens, or rather the government to take ſuch a ſtep at the preſent time? We have no doubt been cruelly treated; but have we made proper application for redreſs, and received an anſwer? We ſhould firſt ſend a ſpecial envoy and inſiſt on an immediate anſwer, this would be the mode of ſecuring peace, at leaſt it offers the beſt chance of ſecuring it.

The aggreſſions on our commerce made by Great Britain, are no doubt enough to rouſe any American's feelings, but the legiſlature ought not to be ſwayed by paſſions, they ſhould diſcuſs the ſubject calmly and deliberately. He hoped the committee would riſe, and allow time, at leaſt to take the neceſſary meaſures of defence; for could the legiſlature juſtify to their conſtituents this ſtep of retaliation, ſhould immediate hoſtilities, warlike hoſtilities, be the conſequence? To juſtify a meaſure of this kind, time ſhould be given for the defenſive ſyſtem adopted, to be carried into operation.

Mr. Mercer next ſpoke. He owned the meaſures propoſed, appeared to him great and momentous, and had he any powers of declamation, he ſhould think it improper to give looſe to them on a queſtion of this kind. We ſhould weigh well our intereſt, examine carefully the ſituation in which we ſtand, and determine calmly where we ſhall place our next ſtep. The propoſition is to arreſt, not confiſcate the debts due to Britiſh ſubjects. From his recollection of the poſitions eſtabliſhed by the beſt juriſprudential writers, no dout remained in his mind that we have a clear right to ſecure to ourſelves reparation in that way; and in our predicament, confiſcation, even, would be warranted, and by a point as firmly eſtabliſhed as any principle which has the general practice of nations for a baſis. One of the lateſt, Binkerſhock, is of opinion that debts are property as well as any thing elſe, and ſees no reaſon why they ſhould not as well as other kinds of property be ſeized to ſecure indemnity for injuries. This is the opinion of Wolfius, of Vattel, Grotius and of his commentator. He could go on, he ſaid, with a long liſt of authorities, and refer to actual treaties to ſhew that it has been the practice of nations. Having eſtabliſhed the right, he proceeded to conſider the expediency of the propoſitions. Gentlemen, he hoped, did not wiſh that we ſhould make a ſolemn declaration of war before we acted. This is no longer the cuſtom among nations; it would be a pompous diſplay of candor which no longer exiſts. Has any nation in the preſent European war premiſed their operations by a declaration? No, their firſt ſtep was to do all the injury in their power to their enemies. Then we having taken what ſteps will beſt tend to our ſecurity, and give us the beſt hold of our enemy, let us not, however, looſe ſight of a ſettlement by negociation; let us ſhew mankind that peace is our firſt wiſh.

When we are thus prepared let us ſtep forward to an amicable negociation; let us call on the executive to ſend forward ſome proper perſon to the court of Great Britain, to aſſure them that we have a high ſenſe of the injury done us, that we have it in our power to reſent it, but wiſh to ſee the difference ſettled by receiving an indemnification. We ſhall then make it their intereſt as well as duty to allow it.

This he conceived to be the line of conduct we ſhould adopt if we wiſhed to preſerve the weſtern hemiſphere from the ſcourges that deſolate the old world. By ſome ſuch meaſure as that propoſed we ſhould make their motives for peace more weighty, and we ſhould give aſſurances of our amicable diſpoſition, by ſhewing that all we wiſh is a juſt compenſation.

In a buſineſs of this kind he was ſenſible of the danger of precipitation; the beſt mode of arreſting the property propoſed ſhould be calmly weighed. He believed that ſomething like the propoſition made by Mr. SMITH (S. C.) before the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee, a ſtop to all tranſfers of Britiſh property, would be proper as a preliminary ſtep.

He concluded with ſome obſervations on the reſpect which nations however weak will command from their ſuperiors in ſtrength by ſhewing that they will not ſuffer impoſition; by joining heart and hand in defence of their rights. This ſpirit, he was ſure, animates Americans, and now their power is better able to keep pace with that ſpirit than when we humbled that nation. At that time we were in our infancy, an infancy by no means thriving under the trammels of the mother country, and when they turned us adrift and began their hoſtile ſpoliations they carried with them all our means of defence; but now, thank providence, we have ſpirit and power to defend ourſelves.—If the gentleman from South Carolina, he ſaid, would modify his propoſition and make the term 30 days, it ſhould have his aſſent in preference to that now before the committee. *(Gen. Ad.)*

Mr. Smith S. C. ſaid that he had ſuggeſted the propoſition alluded to by the gentleman from Maryland, in order to afford ſufficient leiſure for mature deliberation on the ſubject of ſequeſtration. It was in the nature of an embargo, to arreſt all transfers until the queſtion of ſequeſtration ſhould be decided. As the propoſition ſeemed to be more agreeable to ſome members than the other, he ſhould lay it on the table when the committee roſe.

The queſtion now before the committee is whether Britiſh debts ought to be ſequeſtered, as a pledge for indemnification to the ſufferers by unlawful captures. He regretted that the two ſubjects were connected; each ought to be decided on it's own merits; the latter might give a weight to the former, which, on conſideration, it might be found not intrinſically to deſerve.

Mr. Smith ſaid, if ever there was a time when the criſis of affairs required

that the paſſions ſhould be baniſhed and reaſon courted, it was the preſent: it required all the wiſdom and gravity of the legiſlative councils, to combine our national honor with our national ſafety.

He was not ſurprized that the unprovoked aggreſſions of Great Britain on our commerce, ſhould excite the moſt unbounded reſentment, or that in the moment, our paſſions ſhould invite to a meaſure like the one propoſed. He was willing to admit the full force of the arguments which ſuggeſted themſelves in its favor: they had at the firſt glance made an impreſſion on his mind. Comparing the circumſtances of this country with thoſe of other commercial nations, added weight to this impreſſion: The commercial nations of Europe, with whom we were likely to quarrel, had large fleets to protect their commerce & to commit depredations on our's. They could therefore ſeize our veſſels, and we were not in that reſpect upon a footing with them; it ſeemed therefore plauſible at the firſt bluſh that, if ſuch nations ſeized our ſhips and we could not retaliate on theirs, we ſhould be juſtified in laying our hands on their property of any deſcription which was within our reach.

This reaſoning, he ſaid, he was compelled in candor, to admit, had no inconſiderable weight. At the ſame time, however, he was compelled to declare, that there was in his mind a ſacredneſs attached to the character of debts which ſhielded them from a proceeding of this kind, and which ſuperceded every other conſideration.

The gentleman laſt up, had relied on the authority of ancient foreign juriſprudence. Mr. S. admitted, that the more ancient writers on the law of nations had ſanctioned this meaſure; it was alſo true, that by the antient law of nations, the putting priſoners to death was warranted. Burlamaqui, a more recent writer, ſays the confiſcation of debts is againſt the modern uſage and practice of nations; indeed the progreſs of civilization, the improved ſtate of commerce, and reſpect for credit and public faith, have aboliſhed this practice in modern times.

He did not believe a ſingle inſtance could be cited of a departure from this principle among nations, which valued commerce and credit. In all the moſt bloody and ferocious wars which had been carried on for near a century among the different powers of Europe, he did not recollect any precedent of this kind. Contracts between the individuals of the belligerent nations were always conſidered as out of the reach of the government; and even in caſes where all other property has been ſeized, debts have always been ſkreened from the gripe of confiſcation.

During the late war, debts were protected; South-Carolina, though rouſed by injuries to the higheſt reſentment, though the warmeſt paſſions were alive, while confiſcating all other property, left debts untouched, under the idea that private contracts were ſacred.

This was not even done in a ſtate of war—the meaſure was much more objectionable before war was actually declared—it might have very different conſequences from thoſe contemplated. It had been ſaid, that the adoption of the reſolution would be a means of obliging Great Britain to do us juſtice, that it would ſtrike a terror among the ſubjects of that country, and make them clamorous for a reſtitution of our property.

It might, he feared, have different effects; it might exaſperate the people of that country, and unite them with their government; on the other hand, a forbearance in this reſpect and a rejection of this meaſure might detach the people from the adminiſtration, it would convince them that we reſpected their private rights, that we conſidered the aggreſſions as the acts of their adminiſtrators, that we cheriſhed peace and if war takes place, we are driven to it by the government.

This conduct would give effect to our demands and a refuſal on their part would be ſo unpopular in Great Britain as to haſten a change in their miniſtry and produce another more friendly to this country. It would put the government of that nation in the wrong not only in the eyes of other nations but in the eyes of their own people; and this was a policy we ought to purſue.

Mr. S. again adverted to his propoſition which, if the committee were determined to do any thing on this ſubject, he recommended as a ſufficient proviſion in the preſent exigency; it would give time to deliberate on further meaſures, to take advantage of the change of events in Europe which he believed would have great influence on the policy of Great Britain towards the United States and bring forward a material change either in the meaſures of their adminiſtration or in the adminiſtration itſelf, in which caſe we might expect, without a war, a full reparation for our wrongs. Under theſe impreſſions, if called upon to give his vote, he ſhould be obliged to vote againſt the propoſition: Deeming credit of the higheſt importance to this country, conſidering it as connected with its commercial proſperity—he deprecated the meaſure as one which would give a fatal ſhock to it. He looked upon the precedent as a dangerous one from its tendency to involve us in future wars. The intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations will from the courſe of things create debts from the citizens of this country to thoſe of others. Whenever any conſiderable number of theſe debtors become embarraſſed in their circumſtances, they will be ſtimulated to imbroil us with the creditor nation, in the hopes that a confiſcation or ſequeſtration of debts may afford them relief. And altho' they might not expect a total diſcharge, yet the proſpect of being leſs preſſed for payment by the government than the creditor, would be a motive with many.

He had obſerved that ſome members who had advocated the meaſure ſpoke with horror of touching the public funds: for his part, he did not ſee much eſſential difference; if the one is warrantable as a retaliation for property taken, he did not immediately ſee why the principle did not apply to the other. If the barrier be once broken down which protects debts generally, he did not know to what length the principle by gradual extenſions might not be carried. If there is a war with Britain, it is not improbable Holland may be implicated: if Britiſh debts are confiſcated becauſe Great Britain ſeizes our veſſels, Dutch debts ought to be ſeized, if the Dutch take our veſſels: if private debts are ſeized, public debts ought to be ſeized; ſhall we confiſcate what the Dutch lent us during the war or ſince the peace? they have bought largely in our funds; the ſame principle will warrant the ſeizure of that property. It will be difficult to draw the line, if the principle be once admitted. Mr. S. alſo queſtioned whether Congreſs had a right by the Conſtitution, in time of peace, to meddle with private contracts; he ſaw no ſuch power veſted in them by that inſtrument and before they exerciſed it, they ought to be well ſatisfied that they poſſeſſed it.

PHILADELPHIA,

MARCH 29.

Yeſterday's New-York papers, received by this day's mail, do not contain any news.

The report, that the ſpeech of the King of Great Britain at the opening of the ſeſſion of parliament, is in town—*is not true.*

From a Correſpondent.

The ſequeſtration of debts is a queſtionable meaſure in the minds of many, at leaſt until there is a poſitive refuſal on the part of the Britiſh to make reſtitution.

Such is the operation of the human mind, that when once we give way to our paſſions and break over *certain bounds*, the commiſſion of one violent act frequently produces others of a higher nature than thoſe at firſt contemplated; hence the legiſlature ought to weigh with great deliberation thoſe meaſures which have an aſpect to war.

Under our happy Conſtitution and Government no man ever expected to ſee an Act violating Contracts between man and man, or one that would tend to injure our National character or future purſuits.

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Thurſday, March 27.

Mr. Sedgwick brought in the following report, which was read and committed.

The Committee, to whom it was referred, to report the means of rendering the force of the United States more efficient, after mature and deliberate conſideration, have unanimouſly agreed to report to the Houſe, the following reſolutions, as proper to be adopted:

RESOLVED, That effectual meaſures ought to be adopted to compleat the preſent military eſtabliſhment of the United States, and that proviſion ought to be made that the ſame may be kept full.

Reſolved, That an additional corps of artillery, not to exceed 800 men, officers included, and alſo including one chief, and four aſſiſtant engineers, ought to be raiſed for garriſoning the fortifications which are, or may be erected for the defence of the ſea coaſts.

Reſolved, That the Preſident be authorized and empowered to call on the executives of the ſeveral ſtates, to take effectual meaſures, as ſoon as may be, to organize and hold in readineſs to march at a moments warning, eighty thouſand effective militia, (officers included) to be apportioned to the ſtates reſpectively, in proportion to the whole number of white inhabitants—that is to ſay:

To the State of Georgia	1333
South-Carolina	3550
North-Carolina	7331
Kentucky	1532
Virginia	11377
Maryland	5418
Delaware	1256
Pennſylvania	10768
New-Jerſey	4318
New-York	7971
Vermont	2139
Connecticut	5881
Rhode-Iſland	1697
Maſſachuſetts	11885
New-Hampſhire	3544
	80000

Which detachment of militia ſhall be officered, out of the preſent militia officers, or others, at the option and diſcretion of the conſtitutional authority of the ſtates, reſpectively.

Reſolved, That any independent corps of cavalry, artillery or infantry may be accepted, as part of the ſaid detachment of militia, provided they ſhall voluntarily engage; and provided the ſame ſhall be deemed eligible by the Preſident.

Reſolved, That the Preſident be deſired to requeſt the executives of the ſeveral ſtates to take effectual care that the men detached as aforeſaid, be armed and equipped, according to law.

Reſolved, That proviſion ought to be made by law for organizing and raiſing a military force, under the authority of the government of the United States, to conſiſt of rank and file, with the proper officers, to ſerve for the term of years, or during a war which may break out between the United States and any foreign European power; and that the Preſident be authorized to take the meaſures neceſſary for raiſing the ſame: Provided that no ſuch meaſures be taken by the executive until war ſhall be actually commenced between the United States and ſome foreign European power.

By this Day's Mail.

WILMINGTON, *(Del.)* March 29.

In conſequence of orders iſſued by the executive of the United States yeſterday, to Major Buſh, of the Diſtrict of Delaware, we have the pleaſure of informing the public that upwards of fifteen veſſels cleared out from the port of Philadelphia have been ſtopped in the Diſtrict of Delaware. And we have the addiitional ſatisfaction to mention, that no veſſel has been detained but what had a Britiſh or foreign paſſport.

BATIMORE, March. 24.

Extract of a letter from a geneleman in Philadelphia, dated March 20.

"I fear we ſhall be engaged in war.—I judge from the courſe of events paſt—but particularly from the ſecrecy with which the laſt infamous meaſure of the Britiſh adminiſtration was conducted.—Lord Grenville in the laſt converſation, of which we have heard, with Mr. Pinckney, very politely congratulated him on the recovery of Philadelphia from the fever.

"That it gave immenſe pleaſure to the king, his maſter, to learn how proſperouſly the United States went on; and at the great progreſs of the arts and ſciences, he was delighted, &c. Would you, as a moral politician, believe, that this poliſhed ſecretary and lord had, fourteen days before this converſation, been one of the council who had ſecretly iſſued the laſt order, under which ſo great a depredation was meditated on our unſuſpecting merchants?"

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Fame, Sims,	New-York.	5
Enterprize, Jones,	Havanna.	13
American, Price,	New-York.	5
Induſtry, Perry,	Returned.	
Brig Fox, Miller,	Malaga.	42
Induſtry, Coppinger,	New-York.	5
Chance, Beiks,	Havanna.	13
George, Norris,	Turks Iſland.	12
Schooner Succeſs, Curry,	Cape-Nichola-Mole.	9
Fakſby Packet, Anderſon,	do.	20
Rebecca, Shewell,	Charleſton.	10
Mary, Sewall,	R. Iſland.	7
Nancy, M'Kenzie,	N. Bedford	
Good Intent, Miller,	Returned	
Sloop New-York Packet, Bailey,	New-York.	4
Induſtry, Wheaton,	St. Croix.	14

Brig Fox, Miller, in 42 days from Malaga, ſailed in company with a Britiſh fleet of 5 ſail of merchantmen, bound to London, under convoy of the Iris frigate of 32 guns.

The ſhip Sally, Weeks, in 9 days from Cape Nichola Mole, and ſeveral other veſſels are arrived in the Delaware.

The Spaniſh ſhip Victoria, mentioned yeſterday, to have been taken by the ſloop of war Cerf, has by good fortune outſailed her. The brig Baron de Carondelet, is returning to port as her prize.

Captain Miller ſaw two Algerine Cruizers, one of 32 and the other of 20 guns, cloſe under the Beach of Gibralter, but he having Engliſh colours flying, and being under the protection of the Britiſh frigate, they took no notice of him. He left at Malaga, Ship ——, Capt. Burgoine of Baltimore.

Arrived at Fort Miffiin, the Schooner Peggy, Capt. Skelly, in 12 days from St. Euſtatia, Captain Skelley has procured a liſt of all the American veſſels, captured and carried into the following Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands.

CAPTURED.

Montſerat,	40
Barbadoes,	14
Baſſeterre St. Kitts,	40
St. Johns Antigua,	23
Dominica,	39

NOT CAPTURED.

St. Johns Antigua,	11
Barbadoes,	22
St. Euſtatia,	24

The Admirers of Sacred Muſic are reſpectfully informed, that One or more Performances from the moſt approved

Parts of Handel's Works,

(particularly from the Meſſiah) will be given in the week preceding Eaſter Sunday, (commonly called Paſſion week)

As every ability in the Inſtrumental and Vocal Line will be ca'l'd forth on this occaſion, th re is no doubt, but that a Liberal Public will take the preſent undertaking under their protection.

N. B. Part of the Profits will be appropriated to the uſe of a public charity.

A particular deſcription of the Place, Selection, &c. will be given as ſoon as the neceſſary arrangements can be ſettled.

March 29. dtf

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
March 29,
Will be performed,
A COMIC OPERA called

Love in a Village.

Sir Wm. Meadows,	Mr. Warrell
Young Meadows,	Mr. Marſhall
Juſtice Woodcock,	Mr. Bates
Hawthorn,	Mr. Darley
Euſtace,	Mr. Cleveland
Hodge,	Mr. Francis
Roſetta,	Mrs. Marſhall
Lucinda,	Mrs. Warrell
Deborah Woodcock,	Mrs. Rowſon
Madge,	Miſs. Willems

In act firſt, a STATUTE SCENE and DANCE, by the characters, ſervants at the Statute, by Mr. Bliſſet, Mrs. Rowſon, Mrs. Bates, Miſs Rowſon, and Mrs. De Marque, &c.

After the Opera,
A Scotch Paſtoral Dance,
called
The Caledonian Frolic.
In which will be introduced a HIGHLAND REEL, by Mr. Francis, Miſs Willems, and Mrs. De Marque.

To which will be added,
A FARCE, in two acts,
called,

The Village Lawyer

Scout,	Mr. Harwood
Snarl,	Mr. Francis
Sheepface,	Mr. Bates
Juſtice Mittimus,	Mr. Warrell
Charles,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Mrs. Scout,	Mrs. Rowſon
Kate,	Mrs. Bates

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine, in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, at the corner of Sixth-ſtreet, and at Carr & Co's Muſical Repoſitory, No. 122, Market-ſtreet.

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

* * As inconveniences to the public have ariſen from the Box book being open on the days of performance only, in future attendance will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten 'till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, it is reſpectfully requeſted, may be addreſſed, to Mr. Franklin, at the Box Office.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places, at half an hour paſt 4 o'clock, and to order them to withdraw, as ſoon as the company are ſeated, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain in the boxes, nor any places kept after the firſt act.

No places can be let in the ſide boxes for a leſs number than eight, nor any places retained after the firſt act.

The Doors will be opened at 5 o'clo and the performances begin at 6 o'cloc' cifely.

IMPORTED
In the Brig George and Harriot, from Havre de Grace,
AND FOR SALE BY
Louis Ofmont,
A PERFECT
Assortment of Hanging Paper,
high coloured and plain.
White silk Stockings, high dressed and put up English fashion.
The handsomest artificial Flowers and Feathers.
Some Looking Glass Plates to be sold by the case.
A few hampers of Champaigne wine six years old.
ALSO,
An elegant parcel of
Bearskin Muffs,
And very beautiful Silk, Cloaks, which on account of the season will be sold low, and at a long credit.
LIKEWISE
42 pipes Madeira wine,
and a few casks of Claret.
A Quantity of
Hamburgh Demijohns.
In a few Days,
He will have for sale,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
White and Black Laces,
Leghorn hats, fans and cambricks, claret in cases, a quantity of window glass well sorted of all size, and a few pair of remarkable Looking Glasses framed, all arrived at Norfolk, now coming round.
March 22. dtf

Writing
ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.
Done in the most elegant manner, and after the first masters; likewise,
Fire Buckets
Painted and finished at the shortest notice, by
GEORGE RUTTER,
In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth streets.
March 4. dtf

War Department.
January 30th 1794.
INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations.
Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.
By command of the President of the United States,
H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.
☞ The printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.
January 30. dom

Henry Rape v. Benjamin Gaither and Basil Gaither } State of Maryland. High Court of Chancery, March 5th. 1794.

The Complainant states in his bill that the defendants Benjamin Gaither and Basil Gaither were seized in fee as tenants in common of a tract of land in Frederick County, called Hammond's Strife;—that being so seised, Basil executed a power of attorney to Benjamin authorizing him to sell his, the said Basil's interest in the said land, that afterwards the said Benjamin sold the said land to a certain William Gaither for the consideration of six hundred pounds which hath been since paid, that the said William hath assigned to the Complainant Henry Rape the bond executed by the said Benjamin for the conveyance of the said land: The Complainant now further states (and so appears to the Chancellor) that the defendants are non-residents of the state of Maryland, and herefore out of the reach of the process of this court.
It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the Complainant procure a copy of this order to be inserted in the newspaper of Angell and Sullivan, and in the United States Gazette at least three weeks successively, before the twentieth day of May next; to the intent that the Defendants and all others, who may conceive themselves interested in the premises, may have notice to appear in this court, on or before the third Tuesday in September next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass for vesting in the Complainant a complete legal title to the land aforesaid.
Test,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Con.
March 18. tuth&s3w

WANTED
AN APPRENTICE
To the Printing Business, Enquire at this Office.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front street.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets.
George Rutter,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of
Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,
for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.
Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.
December 30, dtf

Mordecai Lewis,
Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—
A few Bales of Russia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyson and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Cases,
A Quantity of Brimstone,
With a Variety of other Goods.
Feb. 20. 3taw6w

In the Name of the French Republic.
EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commissions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.
Philadelphia, Ventose 16th, second year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)
The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.
The Editors of newspapers within the United States, are requested to republish the foregoing notice. *d*

Lately Published.
SOLD BY
Thomas Dobson,
No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:
THE History of New-Hampshire, from the Discovery of the River Piscataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.
The Forrester, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the History of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.
A Discourse, intended to commemorate the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus; delivered at the request of the Historical Society in Massachusetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, since that memorable event. To which are added, Four Dissertations, connected with the subject—By the same author. Price, 50 Cents.
March 17. tuth&s3w

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A Ground Plan
OF THE
City Philadelphia,
AND ITS ENVIRONS:
Taken from actual survey, by A. P. FOLIE, Geographer, from St. Domingo.
THIS Plan will be engraved on a plate 26 inches square; and it will contain an exact description of all the squares, streets and alleys in the City and Liberties. The situation of the several public buildings, such as the State-House, City-Hall, Seat of Congress, Churches, Meeting-Houses, Hospital, Library and Seminaries of Learning—of the several Banks, and of the Federal and State Offices, will be ascertained. The parts which are built on will be distinguished from those that are not. The courses of the rivulets between Delaware and Schuylkill, and as much of the Canal, intended to connect the navigation of those two waters, as lies within the compass of the draught, will be accurately delineated. It will also be ornamented by a view of the shipping in the harbor, and an elevation of Congress-Hall, and of the other public buildings that occupy the ground contiguous. In short, nothing will be omitted to render this useful and desirable work acceptable to an enlightened public, that is in the author's power: and it shall be compleated with the greatest possible dispatch, as soon as the generous encouragement of subscribers shall insure to the author such a sum as will be sufficient to defray expences.
A Pamphlet will be delivered with each Plan, which will contain an alphabetical list of the Subscribers names, and information concerning the police, population and present state of the city.
The price to subscribers will be Two Dollars and one third, to be paid at the time of delivering the Plans.
Subscriptions will be gratefully received at the principal Booksellers in this city—and the original Draft may be seen at B. DAVIES', No. 68, Market-street, at any time until it shall be put into the hands of the Engraver.
Feb. 28. m&thtf

Just Published,
In one handsome volume, 12mo. Price 5s
AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN ORMROD,
At Franklin's Head, No. 41, Second Street,
AN ESSAY ON THE
Natural Equality of Men,
On the Rights that result from it, and on the Duties which it imposes.
To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.
Corrected and Enlarged.
By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*
Professor of Moral Philosophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Ecclesiastical History; and Minister of the English Church at Utrecht.
Aliquid semper ad communem utilitatem asserendum. CICERO.
The First American Edition.
THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly understood, is the only basis on which universal justice, sacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently secured. The view of it exhibited in this essay, at the same time that it represses the insolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppression; confirms, in the most forcible manner, the necessity of subordination, and the just demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from loosening the bands of society, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil distinction, draws more closely every social tie, unites in one harmonious and justly proportioned system, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.
March 18. eodtw4u&stf

Stock Brokers Office,
No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.
THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.
Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.
m&thtf

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant House, and Lot of Ground,
IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.
For terms apply to the printer.
January 23. m&th—tf

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.
In the House of Representatives,
DECEMBER 21st, 1793.
WHEREAS the Commissioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the investigation of the Treasury Accounts, respecting special Indents, without knowing the outstanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,
Resolved, That all holders of special Indents be directed, and required, on or before the first day of November next, to deliver the special Indents in their possession to one or other of the Commissioners of the Treasury, who are to give receipts for the same, and to report to the Commissioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them respectively received, and also to the Legislature, at their meeting in November next. and that all special Indents not rendered into the Treasury as above, on or before the first day of November next, shall be, and the same are hereby barred.
Resolved, That public notice of this resolution be given in the several Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the first day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congress of the United States, be requested to cause this resolution to be published in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that provision will be made for the expences attending such publication.
Ordered, That the resolution be sent to the Senate for their concurrence.
By order of the House,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*
In the SENATE,
DECEMBER 21st, 1793.
Resolved, That this House do concur with the House of Representatives in the foregoing resolutions.
Ordered, That the resolutions be sent to the House of Representatives.
by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.
ewtNov.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY
M. Carey, No. 118, *High-street,*
The PROMPTER;
COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the best sense in the world.
THIS little book is written in a stile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all classes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has passed thro three impressions in the eastern states, and many householders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.
February 4. dtf

For Sale by the Subscribers,
MUSCOVADO Sugar in hhds. & bbls.
Hyson and Souchong Teas.
Sherry Wines, of superior quality, in pipes and quarter casks.
Spanish Indigo.
Boston Beef, in barrels.
And a small invoice of Muslins.
NALBRO' & JOHN FRAZIER,
No. 164, South Front-street.
March 8. smw4w

Just Imported,
In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Petersburg in Russia,
And now landing at South-street Wharf, viz.
HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.
AND FOR SALE BY
John Donnaldson,
No. 22, Walnut-street.
March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

INFORMATION Is Requested
By the Editor, of a Mr. William Kilton, a Brick Layer, who went from New-England, and was at Philadelphia 1st August, 1793 since which time nothing has been heard of him—Great relief will be afforded to his aged parents and friends, by any intelligence concerning him—as they are fearful that he has fallen in the late general calamity.
March 22.

Scheme of a Lottery,
To raise 39,900 *Dollars, on* 266,000 *Dollars, deducting* 15 *per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery consists of* 38,000 *Tickets, in which there are* 14,539 *Prizes and* 23,461 *Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.*
THE Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, having resolved to erect LOTTERIES for raising ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, have appointed the following persons to superintend and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watson, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew M'Conel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield, and Elisha Boudinot, of New-Jersey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themselves to the public, that they will take every assurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which shall be immediately discharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars is 20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	First drawn number,	2,000
		Last drawn number,	2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is		266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inspection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.
The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample security for discharging the trust reposed in them.
☞ In order to secure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers shall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four sufficient securities, to perform their instructions, the substance of which is
I. That whenever either of the Managers shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, he shall immediately place the same in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and such of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.
II. The Managers to take sufficient security for any Tickets they may trust, otherwise to be responsible for them.
III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abstracts of which shall be sent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.
Paterson, January 1, 1794.
On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.
February 24. tu&stf.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No. 3, South Fourth-Street.